

Kentucky

Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS
AND THURSDAYS,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY;

For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time of
subscription, for \$5 payable at the end of the
year.

WEEKLY,

For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid at the end of 6 months? 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.

ADVERTISING.

I square, unless 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$1 75; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longerones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

J. B. JOHNSON

TAKES pleasure in returning his thanks to his
friends and the public, for the liberal patronage
extended to him for the last ten years, and
would respectfully inform them, that he has taken
into partnership Mr. HENRY CRUMBAUGH, who
will give his undivided attention to the business.
The business will be conducted and known under the
firm of JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH.



JOHNSON & CRUMBAUGH

Have on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES; Iron band LEATHER TRUNKS, a first rate article; English BRIDLE LEATHERS, Single and Double, of the best quality; Together with a good assortment of all other articles usually kept by Saddlers, which they offer at a reasonable price.

Shop opposite Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, Ky.
May 5, 1836.—18-3m

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMEON SHY

INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street, opposite O. Keen, esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.

March 5, 1836.—9-ff

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has removed to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.

March 4, 1836.—9-ff

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAII-
ORING AND SILK DYING BUSI-
NESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAII-ORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.

Lex. May 12, 1836.—20-2m

\$400 REWARD

WE will be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be PHILIP HART. This fellow, on the 4th inst., attempted to take the life of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace, in this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction of Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slender made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat, no other clothing accented. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Parks, in Warren county, and was enquiring his way to town, Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.

The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville (Ky.) Advertiser.

Papers throughout the United States, are respectively requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

The Barry Monument

ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription
A papers or funds, for the erection of the above
Monument, will be good enough to return them
immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer
of the Committee.

May 23, 1836.—22-1f



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, NO. 19.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the
civil and diplomatic expenses of the
Government for the year one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of
any unappropriated money in the Treasury,

viz: For compensation to the President and
Vice President of the United States, the
Secretary of State, the Secretary of the
Treasury, the Secretary of War, the
Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster
General sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messenger in the office
of the Secretary of State, nineteen thou-
sand four hundred dollars.

For Clerks, machinist, and messenger
in the Patent Office, five thousand four
hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expen-
ses of the Department of State, includ-
ing the expense of publishing and dis-
tributing the laws, twenty-five thousand
dollars.

For compensation to the President and
Vice President of the United States, the
Secretary of State, the Secretary of the
Treasury, the Secretary of War, the
Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster
General sixty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and
messengers in the office of the First Com-
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four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and
messenger in the office of the Solicitor
of the Treasury, three thousand nine
hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to
the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
to the seventh of February, eighteen
hundred and thirty six, two hundred and
fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said Bu-
reau, one thousand dollars.

For the salary of the Commissioner
of Pensions, two thousand five hundred dol-
lars.

For salaries of clerks transferred from
the office of the Secretary of War, four
thousand right hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and
clerks of the Mint, thirteen thousand
nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to laborers employ-
ed in the various operations of the Mint,
twenty

teen hundred and thirty one, five thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars and thirty four cents.

For the erection of a Custom House at New York, in addition to former appropriations, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the public ware-house at Baltimore, seventeen thousand dollars.

For compounding the Custom House at New Bedford, and enclosing the lot, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand seven hundred and thirty five, twenty-three cents.

For paying certain inhabitants of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, the claims passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty one cents.

For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first December, eighteen hundred and thirty five, one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty one cents.

For clerk hire and other expenses in relation to the Northwestern Boundary Agency, beyond a balance due to William Browne on that account, two thousand seven hundred thirty two dollars and twenty cents; these two last appropriations to be carried to the credit of said Browne, on account of contingencies of foreign intercourse.

For arrears for the service of astronomer, assistants, and inclosed expenses incurred in making astronomical observations during the year eighteen hundred and thirty two, to provide for the taking of certain observations preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio: Provided, the compensation to the principal astronomer and assistants shall not exceed that granted, under the appropriation for the same service, of eighteen hundred and thirty three, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars.

For compensation to James H. Releff, for his services as messenger, in conveying the final report of the Commissioners for the adjustment of private land claims, five hundred dollars.

For the payment of claims of Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence and others, being part of an appropriation made by a like tender, on the part of Captain Thruston, was forwarded. On the earnest solicitation of each, founded on private interests of the utmost importance, they were allowed to retire (about this time) from the army, and to await the decision of the War Department. I soon afterwards learned that Captain Thruston would much prefer a leave of absence. His resignation has not been accepted, I trust that such indulgence may be accorded. He is highly gifted for any kind of war; but, from his knowledge of this country and the enemy, he would be of the greatest value on the recommendation of hostilities. Perhaps, with handsome promotion, he may be permanently retained in the army.—He is worthy of a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

For the survey of the coast of the United States, eighty thousand dollars.

For the Governor, judges, secretaries, district attorney, and marshal, and contingent expenses of the Wisconsin Territory, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council and to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses of said territory, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the public buildings and library of said territory, twenty five thousand dollars.

For enlarging and repairing the custom house, and purchasing additional land therefore, at Bath, in the State of Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of public buildings at Staten Island, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of a survey of lots in the town of Galena, Illinois, to be made by the Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois, under an act of Congress approved the 5th day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, one thousand dollars.

For a custom house in Boston, addition to a former appropriation, two hundred thousand dollars.

For a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Marshall, five hundred dollars.

For payment for preparing, printing, and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gates & Seaton, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object, in the act of May the fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, fifteen thousand six hundred and six dollars, and the eighth volume of the second series of the said publication shall be distributed in the same manner as were the volumes of the first series, by the joint resolution of the 10th of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secret-

aries of State, of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, in view of the statement now required by law, during the first week in each annual session of Congress, a statement of the expenditures made them respectively from the contingent funds of their respective departments and offices; that of the Secretary of State to include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as settled upon the certificate of the President; said statements to be abstracts of the accounts with the names of all persons to whom payments have been made and the amount paid to each.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
ARROWO May 14th, 1836.

[OFFICIAL—*From the Globe.*]
As an act of justice to Major General Scott, we publish the following official letter, recently received at the War Department, from that officer:

*Headquarters, Army of Florida,
St. Augustine, May 11, 1836.*

Sir: Much indisposed, I have been waiting for the arrival of a steamer, in order to write to you, for I have much to report and explain. After a long delay, the boat is come, and yet I am scarcely able to hold my head for twenty minutes at a time.

With this you will receive a copy of Brig. Gen. Clinch's report of his march from Tampa Bay, and copies of several other letters from the same source.

I have been using every measure in my power to cause a company of mounted volunteers to be raised on this side of the St. John's, to aid the inhabitants to defend the country. I would prefer that the company should consist of at least sixty-four privates, but have offered to accept one with forty and give it three officers. It is very doubtful whether that minimum can be engaged. With such a company, under tolerable officers, the two companies of mounted regulars, and the three of foot, I do not doubt that entire security may be given to the whole of the remaining settlements.

The little United States steamer, the *Essayon*, will be useful in effecting the same object. By frequently passing up the river as far as Lake George, it will be rendered very hazardous for parties of Indians to cross the river to join in depredations on the Alachua frontier, or on this side of the St. John's. The parties which infest those districts cannot, I think, exceed one hundred and fifty in the whole. Sixty Indians, however, but for the presence of regulars, would de-

populate this part of the territory in a season.

I have received no report from Colonel Smith, who from Tampa went up the Peas Creek: none has been received from Col. Lindsay, who was left on the 20th ult. on the Big Wythlacochee, preparing a fortified camp for his wagons, before scouring the forks. From the bad dispositions of the Alabama regiment, their principal force, I expect to hear that the duty of that column has been slurred over.

But the most extraordinary and disgraceful delinquency committed by any corps, has occurred in the expedition entrusted to Major Reed. He has not descended to report to me; but from Governor Call's letter that was forwarded to Washington, I infer that the candidates pro tempore, the men of straw with whom the mass of the party is amused for the present, while it is unlikely that Webster, whose friends claim the single State of Massachusetts, or perhaps some yet unnamed political leader, is destined to receive the entire electoral vote of the party. To show that we do not speak in this matter without grounds, we quote a paragraph from the Boston *Centinel*, a thorough going Whig paper. After saying that the respective divisions of the Whig party, though supporting different candidates, are all agreed in dislike of Mr. Van Buren, that journal proceeds as follows:

"How then are the opposition to settle the matter of precedence? By the most simple of all modes. It is admitted on all hands, that as between the three opposition candidates, Mr. Webster is the most popular in some states, General Harrison in others, and Judge White in another class of states. Let then the Whigs indulge their personal preferences to a reasonable extent, and no further: in those states where Mr. Webster takes the lead, an electoral ticket for him, should be agreed upon, but who, in the event of his not proving the most formidable candidate in the whole Union, would be willing to cast their votes in favor of either of the other Whig candidates; in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in good faith, and systematically, and by such means alone, Mr. Van Buren can be defeated with certainty, and the opposition come off triumphantly."

I enclose a copy of my order, No. 46. General Scott is engaged in mounting two companies of his regiment, using the horses of his baggage train, with wagon saddles. Some few common saddles will be purchased to complete the number wanted. About eighty five men I mean may thus be obtained with very little cost to the United States, for the horses will be wanted on the return of cold weather, and, in the meantime, they could not be sold this side of Tallahassee for ten per centum of their value.

The two mounted regular companies will be worth more than twice the number of feet. The men are now a little awkward in the saddle. In a week they will be quite respectable, and, after two months, twice as effective as mounted volunteers. Forty men of Dimmick's company, the only one here at the time, were hastily mounted on the 7th, and sent to pursue a trail seen about five miles from this place. The citizens who went out as guides, after travelling some eight miles, declared that the signs were surely those of the country cattle, and the captain returned. On the morning of the 8th, we received a report that a party of Indians were at the Matansas; had captured the slaves of Hernandez and Dupont; and would no doubt destroy the fixtures at both plantations. Capt. Dimmick was again hastily mounted and despatched. At a little distance from Dupont's place a small party of the enemy were overtaken; at least three killed and seven wounded. Dimmick lost a

private killed, and had a sergeant and three privates wounded. Two of his horses were also killed. The Indians as usual, availed themselves of a near hammock, and fought better than they have commonly done. They lost their horses and pack, of which they had robbed the plantations. All Dupont's negroes escaped, but the enemy had secured three belonging to Hernandez. It is hoped they will also escape, on being next approached by the horse. Lieutenant Irwin, with Saunderson's company, which it is proposed to keep mounted, will march out to-morrow to Dupont's place, where a company of foot will be placed in garrison. The families and negroes I hope will soon be rescued. Every thing South

has been long destroyed.

BOTH on the 7th and 8th, application

was made for volunteers from the South Carolina foot. One man marched with Dimmick the first day; the same man and six others the second. The time of

these troops being out between the 8th and 20th, no more would volunteer, either to go by water, on foot, or horseback.

On inquiry, it was found useless to issue an order, as Colonel Brisbane could not pledge himself that it would be obeyed.

He was, on the contrary, certain that it would be disregarded. Goodwin's regiment of horse was already across the St. John's at Jacksonville, and the remaining companies of regulars (four) were at Picolata, engaged in hauling and securing the public property at that depot.—Merchant's company had a few days before gone to Gary's Ferry, where it will establish itself for the summer, &c.

I have been using every measure in my power to cause a company of mounted volunteers to be raised on this side of the St. John's, to aid the inhabitants to defend the country. I would prefer that the company should consist of at least sixty-four privates, but have offered to accept one with forty and give it three officers. It is very doubtful whether that minimum can be engaged. With such a company, under tolerable officers, the two companies of mounted regulars, and the three of foot, I do not doubt that entire security may be given to the whole of the remaining settlements.

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I have written the foregoing, sick and in haste. In a few days I hope to be well again, when I shall attempt to give succinctly the causes which have defeated my operations, the first of which is the late day on which I was ordered to Florida.

I remain, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brig. Gen. JONES,

Adj't. Gen. U. S. Army.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

It begins to be very commonly doubted whether the opposition are serious in proposing two such feeble candidates as Garrison and White for the support of the different factions which compose their party. For our own part we have no doubt that the election of either of those men would be a surprise and a mortification to the very persons who have brought them forward—they would be as much disgraced at their own success as was the poor old faggot-gatherer, who called so pathetically on death to relieve him from his miseries, when the king of terrors, sometimes irreverently called Old Bones, unexpectedly presented himself. If either of those candidates possess any merits to recommend them, they are merely negative merits—merits which belong to the inanimate or the unreasonable creation—they have none of the positive qualifications which are required in the chief magistrate of a nation, foresight, firmness, promptness in emergency, moral courage, mental resource. Either Garrison or White would prove a second edition of King Log.—King Log did not remove the deposits; he puts no vices on the acts of his Congress; he frightened no foreign nations into the payment of their debts to his government; but lay quietly in the mud, suffered his cabinet to crawl all over him and do their will and pleasure, and was heartily despised by both rival parties, the pipers and the crackers. President Log, if by any unexpected misfortune he should be elected, would be equally useless, equally insignificant, equally despised. We have little doubt that the intelligent portion of the Whig party, setting aside office seekers, who of course sacrifice all other considerations to their own interest, are heartily ashamed of both these candidates, and would be much better satisfied with the election of Mr. Van Buren than with that of either of them.

Why, then, it will be asked, are these candidates held up for support? Merely to keep the party together for the present, and to prevent any of its members from falling off to the support of Van Buren and Johnson, until the time shall have arrived for interior operations. Our adversaries are fond of intrigue, of political ambushes, and sudden turns of party dexterity. We should not be surprised if, after all, on casting the electoral vote, both Garrison and White were deserted by their friends, and the vote of the Whig States given for some other candidate. It has been found impossible to bring the southern Whigs to agree upon a northern candidate, and equally impossible to make the northern Whigs agree upon a southern one. Garrison and White are therefore the candidates pro tempore, the men of straw with whom the mass of the party is amused for the present, while it is unlikely that Webster, whose friends claim the single State of Massachusetts, or perhaps some yet unnamed political leader, is destined to receive the entire electoral vote of the party. To show that we do not speak in this matter without grounds, we quote a paragraph from the Boston *Centinel*, a thorough going Whig paper. After saying that the respective divisions of the Whig party, though supporting different candidates, are all agreed in dislike of Mr. Van Buren, that journal proceeds as follows:

"How then are the opposition to settle the matter of precedence? By the most simple of all modes. It is admitted on all hands, that as between the three opposition candidates, Mr. Webster is the most popular in some states, General Harrison in others, and Judge White in another class of states. Let then the Whigs indulge their personal preferences to a reasonable extent, and no further: in those states where Mr. Webster takes the lead, an electoral ticket for him, should be agreed upon, but who, in the event of his not proving the most formidable candidate in the whole Union, would be willing to cast their votes in favor of either of the other Whig candidates; in such a case, this ticket would unite all the friends of Harrison and White. Where Harrison is the leading Whig candidate, an electoral ticket should be formed of those friendly to his elevation, but who would not hesitate to vote for Webster or White, if it would turn the scale against Mr. Van Buren. The same system should be pursued in the states which are favorable to Judge White. By such a course, pursued in good faith, and systematically, and by such means alone, Mr. Van Buren can be defeated with certainty, and the opposition come off triumphantly."

I enclose a copy of my order, No. 46. General Scott is engaged in mounting two companies of his regiment, using the horses of his baggage train, with wagon saddles. Some few common saddles will be purchased to complete the number wanted. About eighty five men I mean may thus be obtained with very little cost to the United States, for the horses will be wanted on the return of cold weather, and, in the meantime, they could not be sold this side of Tallahassee for ten per centum of their value.

The two mounted regular companies will be worth more than twice the number of feet. The men are now a little awkward in the saddle. In a week they will be quite respectable, and, after two months, twice as effective as mounted volunteers. Forty men of Dimmick's company, the only one here at the time, were hastily mounted on the 7th, and sent to pursue a trail seen about five miles from this place. The citizens who went out as guides, after travelling some eight miles, declared that the signs were surely those of the country cattle, and the captain returned. On the morning of the 8th, we received a report that a party of Indians were at the Matansas; had captured the slaves of Hernandez and Dupont; and would no doubt destroy the fixtures at both plantations. Capt. Dimmick was again hastily mounted and despatched. At a little distance from Dupont's place a small party of the enemy were overtaken; at least three killed and seven wounded. Dimmick lost a

private killed, and had a sergeant and three privates wounded. Two of his horses were also killed. The Indians as usual, availed themselves of a near hammock, and fought better than they have commonly done. They lost their horses and pack, of which they had robbed the plantations. All Dupont's negroes escaped, but the enemy had secured three belonging to Hernandez. It is hoped they will also escape, on being next approached by the horse. Lieutenant Irwin, with Saunderson's company, which it is proposed to keep mounted, will march out to-morrow to Dupont's place, where a company of foot will be placed in garrison. The families and negroes I hope will soon be rescued. Every thing South

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I remain, with respect,

Your obedient servant,</

SEMIWEEKLY
GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Bruen,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews H. Thompson,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden, Ly n of Caldwell,
2d " F C Sharp, of Christi n.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Gath, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lacy, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Jr., of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY JUNE 13.—1836.

Col. Wilson, with about 480 Emigrants, including the Lexington Ladies' Legion, we understand took their departure from Louisville, yesterday morning, on board a steamboat for Texas. Success attend them.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—Great preparation are being made in Richmond and Danville, for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At Danville the two Literary Societies will be addressed by James T. Morehead Esq., acting Governor, and by James C. Cross, M. D. Professor of Medical, Medicinal and Therapeutic of the Medical College of Ohio, of this city.

Gov. CANNON, of Tennessee, has, on the request of the President, issued his proclamation, calling for 2500 volunteers, for the suppression of the Indian war. Those companies which had been heretofore organized on the call of Gen. Gaines, and ordered to be discharged, will be received, and mustered into service on the 16th instant, at Nashville, with any other companies who may tender their services.

The Ladies' Legion, from Lexington, reached this city yesterday. It is a fine looking corps—one that will do credit to Kentucky and render Texas some service.

An interesting scene occurred on Sunday in Shelbyville as the Legion passed through that place. Epaulettes were presented to each of the officers, by Miss Buckner of this City. On presenting these, Saml. Tevis, Esq. who has uniformly been an ardent and able advocate of the cause of Texas, made a well-timed and electrifying speech, which drew forth the warmest plaudits of the crowd that had assembled to witness the presentation.

On the part of the Legion an acknowledgement was made by Maj. R. A. Ferguson in his usual eloquent and happy style, which was received with repeated and enthusiastic applause.

Louisville Advertiser.

with all its power, we fully believe; but that it is as decided in favor of General Harrison for President or Mr. Granger for Vice President, or Mr. Wickliffe for Lieutenant Governor, we shall doubt, until its columns evidence the fact.

We think we know the senior Editor of the Gazette well—and if we are not mistaken, he has as little guile as any other conductor of a public journal; nor can we believe he would willingly risk the destinies of this great republic in the hand of General Harrison, who has no decided character on which to rally the opponents of Van Buren. We say this is our opinion of the senior Editor. The Junior, we only know as a gentleman of fine talents,—a scholar, and we have no doubt, "a chip of the old block."

From such a source, the Gazette cannot fail to be an instructive and very useful paper; but we predict its energies will never be seriously put in requisition to favour the election of General Harrison, as President of the United States.

The foregoing observations are no more intended as "sinister compliment or interested eulogy," to the Editors of the Louisville Gazette, than were those expressed in this paper, (to which the Louisville Gazette seems to take exception) in favor of Governor Morehead.—The readers of the Kentucky Gazette will no have forgotten the approbation of this print to the first Message of Governor Morehead, and the manner in which it was contrasted with the stone-hammer messages of Governor Metcalfe.

At the time the Kentucky Gazette thus favourably spoke of Governor Morehead's Message, its Editor could have had no motive to have extended "sinister compliment or interested eulogy" to him—and the known magnanimity of the Editors of the Louisville City Gazette, will, we have no doubt, absolve the Kentucky Gazette from the degrading imputation.

The Louisville City Gazette professes to have always acted with the Whigs, and to have had an ordinary share of their confidence; yet nothing, within the knowledge of its Editors has transpired, to give countenance to the accusation, that Governor Morehead withdrew from the gubernatorial contest, in consequence of an understanding that he was to succeed Mr. Clay as U. S. Senator. We know not that such is the fact; but if the Editors of the Louisville Gazette are unenlightened on the subject, we would advise them to take one other degree, and claim admittance when the Whig Convention doors may be hereafter closed. Things have been, there, heretofore transacted, a knowledge of which, might have made the Editors more cautious in their general decisions.

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Louisville Advertiser.

LATIST FROM TEXAS.—We give the following extract of a letter, dated Galveston, May 5th, which we find in the Memphis Enquirer, of the 1st instant:

"I would also remark that on the 23d April we sent our cavalry in pursuit of Gen. Seismon, whom they overtook on San Bernad d; 300 Mexicans threw down their arms and surrendered, with 9 pieces of artillery, 500 miles, \$200,000, without firing a gun; they say 'anything but a fight.' The above mentioned property, however, will be returned.

M. BAXTON."

The Correspondence between Russia and Turkey has been settled. Turkey is to pay Russia 80,000 Turkish piastres by the latter end of August, and Russia on her part is to evacuate Silesia.

ANOTHER WAR BREWING.—The Far West, published at Independence, Missouri, says information has been received from Kirtland, Ohio, through various channels, of another movement among the Mormons to obtain possession of the "promised land," and to establish their Zion in Jackson county, the scene of their former disastrous defeat. They are said to be returning to the number of 1500 or 2000, and to be making their way, in detached parties, to the "debateable ground." The Far West also states that the people of Jackson and their friends in the surrounding counties are taking effectual measures for resistance, and will teach Ju. Smith, the "moder-

ate" brother of the "LOUISVILLE GAZETTE," we owe an apology, for not noticing the appearance of that paper, the first number of which we did not receive. This neglect was purely accidental, and we now take pleasure in saying, it is neatly printed, and ably edited by J. J. & J. B. Marshall, gentlemen well known to the political and literary public.

That the Gazette will be no able ad-

vocate of any cause it may espouse, there can be no doubt; and that it will support Judge Clarke, for Governor

Robert A. Ferguson, in reference to the money collected by him in our county to aid the Texian emigrants.

We have investigated the matter, and have had a conversation with Maj. Ferguson, and have heard his explanation; and, as contributors to the fund raised in Shelby county, we are perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Maj. Ferguson. He received the contributions here for the Texian cause, as a member of a committee raised at Lexington, and we have no doubt that the funds have been and will be appropriated to the objects for which they were given. We very decisively approved the zeal and ability displayed by Maj. Ferguson in presenting the claims of Texas to our citizens, when the funds were raised. We are informed by him, that he paid drafts, &c., to the amount of \$150; amount retained, to the proper officer, \$187; and the balance, \$430, he deposited in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, for which he left a check with Gen. McCalla, for Col. Wilson, who is commanding officer of the emigrants now departing for Texas. This statement has given to the undersigned entire satisfaction, and we decidedly approve the conduct of Maj. Ferguson in reference to the whole affair.

The donations were made in consideration of the personal confidence we had in Maj. Ferguson; and we would have been entirely satisfied had he retained the whole money by him collected, and disbursed it for the emigrants as he should think proper, and finally accounted for the disbursements to his brethren in the Texian cause.

SAML. TEVIS,
JNO. BULLOCK,
P. BUTLER,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
THOS. W. NEWTON,
H. B. OLIVER,
HENRY RADFORD.

Anecdote. "Why do you pay me six and eightpence, Mr. Mulroney?"—said an attorney to an Irishman, who replied, "Why, faith because I do not owe you that same?" "Not owe it to me, yes you do, it's for opinion you had of me."—"That's a good one indeed," replied Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, Sir, we han't" replied the old crone—but they've got it awfully down to New Orleans!—Knickerbocker.

VIRTUE.—In a polished society, that man though in rags, who has the power of enforcing virtue from the press, is of more real use than forty stupid brachmans or bronzes, quebres, though they preach never so often, never so loud, or never so long.

That man, though in rags, who is capable of deceiving even indolence into wisdom, and who professes amusement while he aims at reformation, is more useful in refined society than twenty cardinals with all their scarlet, and tricked out in all the poppiness of schoolastic finery.—GOLDSMITH.

DIED.—On the 25th ult., General Nathaniel Pitcher, former Governor of New York.

On board the steamboat Memphis, on her passage up from New Orleans, Capt. Oliver Hart, of Nashville, formerly of this city.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from trading for a note given me between the 25th Dec. '34 and 1st Jan. '36, for \$70 or \$75 to Mrs. Susannah Tegard, as I have paid said note long since, and will not again do so unless compelled by law.

TIOS. RANEY.

Lex. June 11, '36.—29-3*

\$10 REWARD.

LOST on the 9th instant between Norton's Drug Store and Keiser's Tavern, a SMALL POCKET BOOK, containing \$65, and some notes.

The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the Gazette or Intelligencer Office.

Lex. June 13.—29-3*

Intelligencer Insert 3t

CA CARD.

A MIDDLE aged man of steady habits, wishing to engage in some business which will afford him even a small salary. Enquire of the Printer.

Lex. June 13.—29-3t

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEXINGTON LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town of Lexington, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by Land or Water. This Company was Incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors on this side by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON,

W. M. WALLER, Directors.

JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON,

JOEL HIGGINS, A. O. NEWTON, Secy.

MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, Agents.

WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond, Va., Agents.

Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris, Agents.

THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance, or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McLanahan, Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.

Lex May 31, 1836—26-50

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence, forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.

W. T. MILES.

May 12, 1836—20-16

LOST.

BETWEEN the mouth of Hickman and Lexington, or on the Rainground, on Thursday, 24 June, (past,) a SMALL GREEN FOX-ET BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing one \$50 and one \$20 bill on the Harlburg, Va. Bank; the latter will be entitled to the 10 dollars by leaving it at this office, or at Thos. J. Brown's Nicholasville, or to the Subcriber at the Kentucky river Bridge.

June 11.—29-3t W. M. FORBES.

JESSAMINE, CIRCUIT Set, April term 1833.

LEMUEL BUTLER, and others complainants, against

ROB. P. PENIXON, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their Attorney, and on his motion, and in appearance to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this court, and answer the complaint, full, the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy Atest, D. H. PRICE, Clerk.

By J. S. FLETCHER, Esq. 19-9w

TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,

(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMBIA, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix Hotel.)

CONTINUES all the branches of the business in its usual fashionable and tasteful style.

From his long experience, having made the principles of the russoian art in study, and perfection in its practice his aim, it comes out, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves as *he should think proper*, and finally accounted for the disbursements to his brethren in the Texian cause.

SAML. TEVIS,
JNO. BULLOCK,
P. BUTLER,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
THOS. W. NEWTON,
H. B. OLIVER,
HENRY RADFORD.

Anecdote. "Why do you pay me

me six and eightpence, Mr. Mulroney?"—said an attorney to an Irishman,

who replied, "Why, faith because I do not owe you that same?" "Not owe it to me, yes you do, it's for opinion you had of me."—"That's a good one indeed," replied Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

As the very favorable reception of the Kellogg's Practice of Medicine, the success and economy of its adepts in every section of country in which it has been introduced, superior to every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Sham Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Curious Sublimates, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent it, by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstructions generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform established customs, in the propose the least change from present ones. There are some individuals in all countries who, in order to avoid any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shun every new and useful improvement—will, however, encounter, and considerably believe that they will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in reflecting that we live in an age of taste, and improvement, surrounded by a race, enlightened and liberal minded people, cast away, in their present state, what is calculated to bring them into misery and disease; and disposed in every way to profit of genius and improvement—we are, however, encouraged, and considerably believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask not the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and fatal as they ever were. This is because Physicians, particularly in the less busy years, recommended and used unnatural mineral preparations, such as Aspiric, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Curious Sublimates, &c., which they almost exclusively relied upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which is, that the science of Medical Botany has almost entirely neglected, many valuable plants, and those who survive, for the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injuried and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we content ourselves with ignorance, or the unity of disease which is true, even essence of quackery. We are, however, in the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they rely on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is so us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and



Emporium of Fashion.
Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANEIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WORLD announced to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to anything offered in this market. They were brought from the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner.

S H I R T S .

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Collars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinrich's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON
WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youth and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTING,

selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring Packets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of CLOTHS and CASSIMERS, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS, and Satin Stripe HERMANA, Painted LINENS, MUSLINS, &c., &c.; a splendid stock of French Worked Muslins and Bobinet Capes and Collars.

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer Bonnets; Robbins and McCurdy's Extra Fine Kid, Satin and Prunella Slippers; a handsome assortment Ingain, Venetian and Straw Carpet; also a large lot of Wall Paper; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Goods Houses.

Also, a good lot of German Burphys, an excellent substitute for flax Linen.

N. B. A heavy lot of good TOW LINEY on hand.

P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance.

R. & F.

April 16, 1836—16th

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Built Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Rail Road next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, top-sods will also be received for the erection of two Bridges of Viaducts, to-wit: one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass creek at Louisville. These Bridges will be constructed with stone piers and piling, and wooden superstructures.

The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, but all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road.

The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. F. PURCELL,
Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.
April 29, 1836—17th ch. Low Jour.

Candy's Coffeehouse
And Wholesale Beer, Ale and
PORTER HOUSE.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Set. April
Tenth, 1836.

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant
against

WILLIAM PRICE's Heirs, &c. Defendants

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Winters and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Merrymoo C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Winters and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, Stephen and Polkney, his wife, David Dale and Louis, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Jones and Susan, his wife, Joseph, David and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, deceased.

Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Circuit and wealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two months in succession.

A Copy—set, D. B. PRICE, clk juc
19-21 By JOHN FLETCHER, &c.

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Port Lavaca is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1835—35th

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewing having taken up his own hand, and having repaired and fitted up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

LEXINGTON, BARLEY, BARLEY. Want ed—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with fall barley for seed.

CLARY, & Co.

August 19, 1836—24th

Piano Fortes.

Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL

Lexington, May 8, 1836—18th am

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES.

I learn the Art of Printing, will be taken between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.

Lexington, March 5—9th

Piano Fortes.

Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL

Lexington, May 8, 1836—18th am

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